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Committee on Tungsten
Twenty-third session

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN ON ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 18 to 22 November 1991

Rapporteur: Ms. S. HU (China)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The twenty-third session of the Committee on Tungsten was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 18 to 22 November 1991. In the course of the session, the Committee held four plenary meetings.

2. The Sessional Working Group of the Committee met from 19 to 20 November and held two meetings.

Opening statement

3. The Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD expressed satisfaction that the consultations of 18 November had permitted the Committee to get under way and come to grips with the numerous tasks awaiting it. The annual meetings provided an opportunity for the representatives of government and industry in both tungsten-producing and tungsten-consuming countries to discuss ways to facilitate international consultations on tungsten trade, to improve statistics on tungsten and to follow the evolution of the world tungsten market. Unlike previous sessions, this meeting was taking place against a background that was less pessimistic because the tungsten market situation had improved over the course of the year following restructuration of supply. With the rationalization of supply, there was now a better balance between supply and demand which had, in turn, entrained an improvement in tungsten prices. Wolframite was now trading at between US$ 59 and US$ 67 per metric ton unit (mtu) compared to US$ 36 to US$ 49 in the same period in 1990. This represented a rise of nearly 50 per cent. Ammonium paratungstate was recently quoted on the European market at US$ 65 and US$ 68 mtu as opposed to US$ 56 to US$ 57 in 1990. It had climbed even more substantially on the American market - rising from US$ 58 or US$ 59 to US$ 78 or US$ 80. Wolframite prices were still less than half their previous level however and scheelite and ferro-tungsten had scarcely profited from the recent improvement in prices. In fact, ferro-tungsten prices had even deteriorated.

4. The secretariat's review of the current market situation was expected to serve as a useful basis on which to discuss this item of the agenda. In evaluating the market outlook, attention should focus on the opportunities as well as the challenges. On the one hand, the relatively low prices and stable market should encourage industry to use more tungsten and should help create favourable conditions for research and development of new applications. On the other hand, low prices and higher production costs had led to mine closures in several countries, resulting in a troubling rise of protectionism. It was in everyone's best interest to strengthen cooperation in order to avert a further slide in this direction.

5. Similarly it was in everyone's interest to improve market transparency. One element would be the availability of reliable tungsten statistics which were essential for an objective analysis of the market. Despite the secretariat's tireless efforts to improve the data, substantial gaps remained, unfortunately. Although tungsten products had grown in importance they had not been adequately covered from either the viewpoint of production or consumption stocks. Without the support of Governments, it was not possible to improve the situation. He thus called on member countries of the Committee

to complete the statistical questionnaires distributed by the secretariat. Moreover, greater exchanges of information during the session would help in the task of making better estimates.

6. The present session marked the first time that the Committee had met since being designated in February 1991 as an international commodity body (ICB) by the Executive Board of the Common Fund. In the field of minerals and metals, the Committee on Tungsten was unique, along with the international study group on lead and zinc, to have been so designated among some 20 agriculturally based entities. This also meant that, for the first time, the Committee was being called upon to consider sponsoring project proposals for financing under the Second Account of the Common Fund. Such projects would be related to research and development aimed at strengthening competitiveness in the tungsten industry, at finding new final applications for tungsten as well as at balancing supply with demand.

7. He then announced that, in line with the topics under discussion at the session, the secretariat had invited two specialists - one from China and one from Austria - who would give presentations based on their own experience with tungsten research and development. In conclusion, he underlined the importance of the Committee's dual role. First, the Committee was expected to facilitate tungsten market efficiency and, to this end, it was the responsibility of Governments to assure conditions for market transparency. Secondly, its function was to promote measures favouring the development of tungsten, especially through projects likely to benefit from financial support under the Second Account of the Common Fund.

Chapter I

EXAMINATION OF STATISTICS AND REVIEW OF THE CURRENT MARKET SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

(Agenda item 3)

8. Under this agenda item, a representative of the UNCTAD secretariat presented two documents, namely the main working document for the examination of tungsten statistics (TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/STAT/L.58) and the document on the market situation (TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/89). With regard to the first document, he explained that the statistical data were compiled from replies by Governments to the secretariat's questionnaire and from various other sources including national publications, the United States Bureau of Mines and the International Tungsten Industry Association. Regarding estimates made in the document, there was basically no change in the situation: the positions of several countries regarding the non-availability of data had been clearly stated at previous sessions. In this regard, the Chief of Central Statistical Service (UNCTAD) pointed out that while trade data had, in general, been secured for most of the countries, statistics on production and consumption of tungsten for a number of important countries were estimates, as data had not been supplied to the secretariat. The UNCTAD secretariat stood ready to modify the present questionnaire if the data so requested were not readily available at the country level in the form sought and asked for guidance from the Committee on this point. (For updated statistics on production, consumption, trade and stocks of ores and concentrates, see Annex II).

9. As regards the market situation, the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat indicated that like many other commodities, tungsten had suffered from the recent slowdown in the world economy, resulting in a slackening of consumption, a lower market offtake, and an increase of stock materials, which had contributed to a strong downward pressure on prices. However, the decision taken by China at the beginning of 1991 to exercise a stricter control over its exports of tungsten materials had had a significant effect on price development. Intermediate products, including ammonium paratungstate and ferro-tungsten, had recently increased their competitive edge over tungsten concentrates. As for the short-term outlook, if a balance between demand and supply could be maintained, there were improved prospects for a more stable tungsten market in the years to come, as compared to the 1980s.

10. The representative of the United States of America said that total American tungsten consumption in 1991 was expected to be 18.3 million pounds, approximately equal to that of 1990. Production of ammonium paratungstate (APT) in 1991 was likewise expected to match the levels of 1990. Despite the relatively weak American economy, the demand for tungsten products during the first three quarters of 1991 had maintained the levels of the previous year. Regarding United States production of ores and concentrates, only one mine, located in California, was in operation in 1991, while several other American mines remained inactive because of low prices and the surge in concentrate imports since 1987.

11. Furthermore, net imports continued to represent about three quarters of apparent United States tungsten consumption with the People's Republic of China remaining the largest supplier to the American market, despite the Orderly Marketing Agreement (OMA) established by the United States and China. In fact China's share of United States tungsten imports for the first eight months of 1991 was 59 per cent, compared to 26 per cent in 1987. The OMA had been in effect only for the first nine months of 1991, because the Administration had not sought its renewal and it had been allowed to expire on 30 September 1991. The OMA had provided limits only on the amount of APT and tungstic acid exported to the United States. In 1991, the domestic industry had successfully petitioned the Government for relief from imports of tungsten ore and concentrate from China. The United States Customs had been directed to levy a 151 per cent duty on imports of tungsten ore and concentrate from China.

12. Turning to the issue of the United States Government stockpile, he stated that no sales had been undertaken during the first nine months of 1991. Regarding the outlook for 1992, he considered it generally pessimistic. Expectations were for decreased demand and production, and little relief from the import levels of 1991. Moreover, many uncertainties existed in the United States market in the wake of the expiration of the OMA. Concerning the projected demand for tungsten in the United States, it was expected to remain constant or decrease slightly in 1992 compared to the levels of 1991. Beyond 1991, increased production of ores and concentrates in the United States was unlikely, assuming that prices for these materials remained at the current levels. Overall tungsten consumption was expected eventually to return to the level of 1989.

13. However, several substitutes for tungsten were under development, especially in the cutting tool end-use sector; tungsten carbide was under replacement pressure from such materials as polycrystalline diamond, cubic boron nitride and silicon nitride. In conclusion, he said that military applications for tungsten could assume a greater role in demand; additionally there was a need to replenish inventories of tungsten-containing ordnance expended in the Gulf War.

14. The representative of France stated that her country, like other OECD countries with the exception of Germany and Japan, had experienced an economic slowdown in 1991. Gross domestic product would grow by 1.5 per cent, half of the level of 1990. Production of manufactured goods - in decline in the fourth quarter of 1990 and the first quarter of 1991 - showed an improvement with the end of uncertainties experienced during the Gulf war. However, this upturn was not sufficient for production in the manufacturing sector to recover to the level reached in the summer of 1990. In general, events in the Gulf had had a negative effect on domestic demand; investment expenditures had shown a decline in 1991.

15. Demand for tungsten and tungsten-derived products had suffered from the economic slowdown, particularly in the sectors of machine tools, steel-making and construction, she said. However, the weakness of demand in these sectors had been compensated to some extent by orders for the armament industry, which

were, for the second half of 1991, at the same level as in 1990. Excluding ferro-tungsten, the apparent consumption of tungsten products stood at 778 metric tons in 1990.

16. She added that consumption of tungsten in the primary form in her country was made up principally of ammonium paratungstate. This had amounted to 637 metric tons in 1990, compared to 699 metric tons in 1989. Stocks amounted to about three to four months' consumption. Production of processed tungsten products had fallen by 14 per cent, that is to 310 metric tons at the end of September 1991, as against 360 metric tons in 1990, although the appreciation in value of the United States dollar had somewhat cushioned this fall. Regarding exports of tungsten oxide, shipments continued to drop, reaching 32 metric tons in 1990, as against 49.5 metric tons in 1989 and 80 metric tons in 1988. Tungsten carbide was equally weak, with exports of 170 metric tons in 1990 as against 297 metric tons in 1989. The estimates for 1991 pointed to equally poor prospects. Regarding imports of tungsten carbide, shipments for 1990 had slowed, reaching 231 metric tons, a slowdown likely to be accentuated in 1991. Turning to ferro-tungsten, she indicated that imports were at 335 metric tons for 1990 and 173 metric tons for the first six months of 1991. Total consumption had fallen by 27 per cent in 1990. She also noted that recycling of ferro-tungsten continued to grow.

17. In conclusion, she said that the tungsten industry in France faced poor prospects, nor was an upturn expected before the end of 1992. However, a stock drawdown was taking place so that recovery of demand might be expected in the future. Continued dialogue with the principal producer was needed in order to avoid that various market practices disrupt the market and prejudice everyone's interests. In her view, this Committee could serve as a forum for such a dialogue since it had been established to improve market transparency and to promote good relations between producers and consumers.

18. The representative of Japan drew attention to the downward trend of wolframite prices in the 1980s. In his view, a major cause of this slide was the low-priced Chinese tungsten ores, ferro-tungsten and ammonium paratungstate which had been introduced into the world market in recent years. He noted, however, that the price of wolframite had shown some signs of recovery since the beginning of 1991, probably because of the effectiveness of the Chinese export control policy. Turning to the demand and supply situation in Japan, he stated that most of the demand for tungsten was met by refining imported ores and concentrates into primary metals. On the supply side, domestic production of tungsten ores and concentrates had been either levelling off or decreasing in recent years. It stood at 422 tons in 1990, representing only 1 per cent of world production. Japan's imports of ores and concentrates in 1990 amounted to 2,589 tons, an increase of 12 per cent over 1989. On the demand side, domestic consumption of ores and concentrates had also been falling in recent years. In 1990, it was 2,398 tons, 6 per cent below the previous year. The increasing use of intermediate products as raw materials for tungsten refining in Japan was the cause of this decline.

19. Domestic consumption of primary metal, had been increasing in recent years in Japan. In 1990 it had been 5,287 tons, a 10 per cent increase over 1989. This reflected the effectiveness of measures taken to stimulate

domestic demand. In the field of recycling of tungsten no statistics were yet available. The prospects for an increase in recycling of tungsten appeared rather dim, given the depressed price of tungsten and the low grade of recycled metal which was used as a by-material for special steel. However, he pointed out that research and development was under way with a view to finding an economical method of recycling cemented carbide alloy scrap and developing recycled products with a wide variety of uses.

20. Finally he addressed the issue of substitution and noted that the cemented carbide tools industry, the biggest user of tungsten in Japan, relied heavily on overseas supplies of tungsten and that tungsten was considered to be particularly sensitive to price fluctuations and uncertainty of supplies. In addition, the industry faced increased requirements for new materials for tools. These circumstances had facilitated the tungsten-free manufacture of cutting and drilling tools in two ways. First, the use of various coating materials had extended the life-span of tools. Secondly, the use of substitutes had increased. In Japan, the increase in the use of CERMET had been particularly noticeable. In conclusion, he said that these developments, as well as the existence of special steels of molybdenum or nickel alloys, would bear increasingly on the tungsten supply and demand situation in the years to come.

21. The representative of China said that up to 1 January 1991, when his country had taken a decision to suspend quotations, the tungsten market in recent years had been suffering a continuous decline. The root cause for the worsening of the tungsten market and the slide of prices lay in the ever-worsening imbalance between supply and demand resulting not from increases in tungsten production, but from sluggish demand in the major consumer countries. He then gave an account of the efforts of his Government to improve the tungsten market and to stabilize prices. China had reached agreements with some consumer countries aimed at stabilizing prices and improving export management. Since 1 January 1991, all quotations and deals on tungsten had been suspended. He stressed that this decision by his Government had constituted a great sacrifice on his country's part but had been made in order to contribute to the stabilization of the international tungsten market. However, the fundamental improvement and lasting stability of the world tungsten market required the joint efforts of all producer and consumer countries. He believed that the unilateral trade-protectionist and trade-reprisal measures taken by some countries were not conducive to a thorough solution of the problem. In conclusion, he called for solutions to the problem through international cooperation and joint measures. To this end the Chinese Government was ready to join other delegations in exploring feasible ways and means to solve this problem.

22. The representative of Germany stated that interest in the work of the Committee on the part of industry had not grown and noted that the Committee was depending on its knowledge and experience since government officials in market-oriented economies were not involved in business decisions. In this connection, he raised the question of how to make the Committee more efficient and attractive to the relevant companies in the tungsten business. He invited the Committee members to propose ideas which could lead to increasing the efficiency and attractiveness of the Committee.

23. The representative of Sweden said that tungsten mine production in her country had ceased in 1989, when the sole mine was closed owing to unfavourable market conditions. Swedish industries were now entirely dependent on imports to satisfy consumption. Consumption of ores and concentrates had amounted to about 380 metric tons in 1990 and was expected to drop substantially to about 160 metric tons in 1991. The cemented carbide sector accounted for more than two thirds of total consumption in Sweden. Total consumption in Sweden during the 1980s had followed a general trend characterized by a shift from primary materials to intermediates, mainly APT. She added that total Swedish consumption of tungsten in 1990 had reached a level of 2,310 metric tons (metal content). For 1991 and 1992, total consumption of tungsten products was expected to fall to around 1,700 and 1,850 metric tons, respectively. Finally, she underlined that it was the opinion of her delegation that the exercise on statistics should be undertaken on a reciprocal basis. She emphasized that it was still easy to identify statistical gaps.

24. The representative of Portugal said that his country was the sole producer of tungsten in the European Economic Community, with only one mine in production. For the last three years, Portuguese production of tungsten had stabilized at around 1,400 metric tons (metal content) but was expected to drop to 960 metric tons (metal content) in 1991. Concerning intermediate products and ferro-tungsten, production was nil, owing mainly to low market prices. Referring to the current situation in the tungsten market, he felt that the Committee might contribute to achieving greater market transparency. In this connection, he stressed that providing reliable statistics was of great importance to the industry. Finally he expressed the hope that the Committee would find the means to attract the tungsten industry to participate in its work.

25. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics spoke of the fundamental changes in the economic management structure of the Soviet Union and its republics. All enterprises previously under the Soviet Ministry of Metallurgy were now under the direction of authorities in individual republics. Some 85 per cent of tungsten production was presently concentrated in the Russian Republic and a new, non-governmental company "Wolfram", had been established. The remaining 15 per cent of tungsten production was situated in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Provision of statistical data on tungsten production and consumption in the Russian Republic was a question currently under consideration. He expressed the hope that these data would be made available by the next session of the Committee. With regard to import figures, he saw this question as being linked to the stand of China and requiring its agreement. As for exports, they were insignificant, he said. In conclusion, he pointed out that his country had attached great importance to stabilizing the tungsten market and prices.

26. Referring to anti-dumping measures, the representative of the European Economic Community (EEC) said that following the pressure for protection the of production capacities in the Community, the EEC had taken a number of anti-dumping measures in April 1990, with a view to improving prices for certain tungsten materials. Duties which had initially been intended to be provisional were renewed in September 1990. Meanwhile, an agreement had been

reached between two Chinese export companies and the European Economic Community, based on minimum price undertakings which took into account demand conditions in the EEC. The EEC and the parties concerned had decided to follow trade volumes and price developments in the market as well as observance of the agreement's clauses. So far, there was nothing to indicate whether the recent price improvement would satisfy the conditions required for removing the anti-dumping duties.

27. The representative of the International Tungsten Industry Association commented on the world supply/demand balance and other factors influencing the tungsten market. He proposed that the pricing of tungsten products be recorded in such a fashion as to reveal the disparity between prices of the same material in different geographical regions as well as to render apparent the premium between concentrate and upgraded products. He then provided ITIA's calculations concerning worldwide supply and demand of all tungsten materials. Supply figures were more important than production figures in assessing the situation of the tungsten industry, he believed. Turning to prices, he said that since the overall surplus of tungsten content had increased from 2,850 metric tons in 1988 to 4,800 metric tons in 1990, with such a supply overhang the low prices of the past three years were inevitable. For 1991, although production in market-economy countries seemed likely to drop, import levels during the first six months of the year had remained as high as in 1990. Furthermore, the intervention of Governments in the tungsten market had increased, as exemplified by the 1987 Orderly Marketing Agreement between China and the United States of America and the agreement between the European Economic Community and China. The impact of such agreements was lessened if alternative tungsten materials could be used, he said, adding that the price of concentrate became increasingly irrelevant if an upgraded product, e.g., ammonium paratungstate (APT) could be bought as cheaply. Following China's announcement of a suspension of exports of concentrate, the Metal Bulletin quotation for wolframite had begun rising, while the price of ferro-tungsten had undercut the scheelite market. Despite recent improvement in concentrate prices, there were scant grounds for optimism in terms of increased demand for tungsten. There was still a need to coordinate the essentials - supply and pricing.

Chapter II

CONSIDERATION OF INDUSTRY VIEWS ON PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF THE TUNGSTEN INDUSTRY

(Agenda item 4)

28. Two guest speakers made presentations at the twenty-third session: Professor Zheng Ji Tao of Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Industry Company (China); and Dr. Wolf-Dieter Schubert of the Institute of Chemical Technology of Inorganic Materials, at the Technical University of Vienna (Austria).

29. The first speaker described research and development of tungsten metal and tungsten carbide powder undertaken in the past decade. He recalled that in the 1950s, China was dependent on imported technology. Although advanced technology and equipment were still being imported, such as that from Sandvik (Sweden) and other sources in the west, China had also pursued its own efforts in the country's renowned factories, universities, colleges as well as research institutes such as Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Works, Central South University of Technology, Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology, the General Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals and the General Iron and Steel Research Institute. In conclusion, he said that world-wide research and development of tungsten powder and tungsten carbide powder had not only a long history but such work was also being intensified. In this respect, he referred to international cooperation on research and development. Over the past 10 years, in the area of tungsten metal and tungsten carbide powder the focus was still on the dynamics of hydrogen reduction and carbonization, the behaviour of these elements, and powder morphology and particle size.

30. The second speaker outlined the general trends in current research and development activities relating to tungsten and tungsten alloys, and stressed selected research items typical of current research and development of tungsten compounds. He covered three main areas, namely: the background of research and development activities with respect to the general market situation and current trends in materials technology; the typical tungsten consumption pattern, illustrating the possible impacts of such activities on the end-users' market; and research and development activities in the different segments within the aforementioned pattern in relation to their economic importance. He indicated that research and development had focused on the engineering of powders and alloys (i.e. built-in quality, process economy and new manufacturing processes), rather than on spectacular new end-uses for tungsten. He also addressed issues relating to product substitution, waste recycling and environmental considerations and referred to areas where new end-uses were appearing.

31. During the question time, comments were made regarding research and development in China, the relationship between research and development and product diversification in Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Works, the characteristics of government-funded and industry-funded research and development projects, and the problem of reversibility in the process of substitution. The guest speakers provided clarifications.

Chapter III

CONSIDERATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS BY GOVERNMENTS AND INDUSTRY WHICH COULD BE SUBMITTED FOR POSSIBLE FINANCING UNDER THE SECOND ACCOUNT OF THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

(Agenda item 6)

32. Under this agenda item, the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat introduced document TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/90. The secretariat then gave a brief oral report on the "Seminar on the operations of the Second Account", organized by the Common Fund for Commodities, in Amsterdam, from 5 to 6 September 1991, for representatives of all designated ICBs. The Committee was informed of the main issues discussed, and a document from the Common Fund containing a summary of the deliberations was circulated.

33. During the discussions, several points were raised regarding the criteria and procedures by which the Committee would consider project proposals to be submitted for financing under the Second Account of the Common Fund. There was a general consensus that it would be essential to have written criteria by which to evaluate project proposals. Several suggestions were put forward covering criteria and procedures which the Chairman was invited to summarize for adoption by the Committee at the current session (see annex I).

34. The representative of the International Tungsten Industry Association presented for consideration project proposals and ideas concerning areas which his Association believed merited special attention. If priorities had to be set among his proposals, he felt certain that research and development efforts could be particularly well invested in investigations of (a) environmental effects, and (b) further applications of tungsten-containing catalysts. He was invited by the Committee to submit as soon as possible for consideration complete project proposals in accordance with established guidelines.

35. The representative of China presented the three project proposals submitted by his country, which had been circulated in TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/90/Add.1, namely: "development of the ultra fine-grained WC and cemented carbide"; "development of rare earth doped cemented carbide and its mechanism research"; and "development of the new process for heat-treatment of cemented carbide and its application".

36. Commenting on the proposals submitted by China, participants raised such questions as the scope of the proposed projects, the financial structure, and participation by other countries. Committee members agreed to provide China with their written comments, as appropriate, (in English) through the UNCTAD secretariat by 31 January 1992. On the basis of these comments, China would prepare a revised version which would be sent to members of the Committee by the end of February 1992. The revised version of the project proposals could then be considered at an ad hoc meeting to be held in May or June 1992. The Committee agreed to request that an ad hoc meeting be convened to consider all

projects proposals formally submitted in accordance with paragraph 3 of the agreed procedures (annex I). It also agreed that the incumbent Chairman of the Committee would preside over the ad hoc meeting.

Action by the Committee on Tungsten

37. At its 4th (closing) meeting, on 22 November 1991, the Committee adopted criteria and procedures for appraisal of projects submitted to the Common Fund for Commodities (annex I).

Chapter IV

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Opening of the session

38. The twenty-third session of the Committee on Tungsten was opened on 19 November 1991 by Mr. Y. Berthelot, Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the absence of the incumbent Chairman.

(b) Election of officers (agenda item 1)

39. At its 1st plenary meeting on 19 November 1991, the Committee elected Mr. E. ORBEGOZO (Spain) as Chairman and Ms. S. HU (China) as Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.

40. As provided for in its terms of reference and operating procedures of the Sessional Working Group (TD/B/C.1/268), the officers of the Committee served as officers of the Working Group.

(c) Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 2)

41. Also at its 1st plenary meeting, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda (TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/88) with one amendment, as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Examination of statistics and review of the current market situation and outlook
4. Consideration of industry views on particular aspects of the tungsten industry
5. Consideration of ways, means and measures to improve the functioning and stability of the tungsten market through strengthened international cooperation between Governments and industries of producing and consuming countries
6. Consideration of project proposals by Governments and industry which could be submitted for possible financing under the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities
7. Provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Committee
8. Other business
9. Adoption of the report of the Committee on Tungsten to the Committee on Commodities.

(d) Representation*

42. The following States members of UNCTAD, members of the Committee were represented at the session: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

43. The following other States members of UNCTAD, not members of the Committee, were represented at the session: Indonesia, Myanmar, Norway, Philippines.

44. The following specialized agency was represented at the session: International Monetary Fund.

45. The following intergovernmental organization was represented at the session: European Economic Community.

46. The following non-governmental organization was represented at the session: Special Category: International Tungsten Industry Association.

(e) Provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Committee (agenda item 7)

47. The Committee agreed on the draft provisional agenda for its twenty-fourth session (see annex III).

(f) Action by the Committee on Tungsten

48. At its 4th (closing) meeting, on 22 November 1991, the Committee adopted the report of the Sessional Working Group (TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/L.30 and Addenda 1 and 2) and agreed to incorporate it in the final report of the Committee on its twenty-third session.

49. At the same meeting, the Committee also agreed that the presentations of the two guest speakers (paras. 28 to 30) should be circulated as documents of the Committee.

(g) Adoption of the report of the Committee on Tungsten to the Committee on Commodities (agenda item 9)

50. At its 4th plenary meeting on 22 November 1991, the Committee on Tungsten adopted the draft report (TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/L.28 and Add.1) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete the final text, as appropriate.

*For the list of participants, see document TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/INF.17.

Annex I

CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR APPRAISAL OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES a/

Criteria

The Committee on Tungsten, which has been designated as an International Commodity Body under Article 7.9 of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, will sponsor projects to be financed by the Common Fund through the Second Account under the following terms:

(1) Projects will be commodity development measures having the aims specified by the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. b/

(2) Projects will contribute to the development and maintenance of a sound world tungsten economy and be of high priority and quality. Such projects could include measures to improve the functioning of the market, measures to reduce the cost of producing or utilizing tungsten and measures to increase competition in the tungsten market and to strengthen its competitiveness, vis-à-vis substitutes and to expand its consumption.

(3) In considering sponsorship of a project, due regard will be given to priorities identified by the Common Fund and the Committee on Tungsten, the extent of the potential benefits and the likelihood of success, the number of countries to benefit, especially least developed countries.

(4) Project proposals will only be considered if they are accompanied by statements of the legal and financial implications of the projects for the Committee on Tungsten and for its member countries, if any.

(5) The Committee on Tungsten shall not incur any financial obligations in respect of such projects, nor shall it act as executing agency for any such project.

(6) No member shall be responsible by reason of its membership in the Committee for any liability arising from borrowing or lending by any other member or entity in connection with projects.

Procedures

(1) Project proposals should be submitted to the Committee on Tungsten utilizing the Standard Format for Submission of Project Proposals for Financing Through the Second Account. All proposals should be complete and include all commitments of co-financing or counterpart contributions and a description of the structural conditions applying to the industry and all information required to allow an assessment to be made of the economic, technical and financial aspects of the proposal.

(2) Project proposals submitted to the Committee on Tungsten for sponsorship will be reviewed by the secretariat for completeness and compliance with the criteria for project appraisal.

(3) In general, complete proposals will be circulated to members of the Committee at least four months prior to discussion in the Committee on Tungsten.

(4) The Committee on Tungsten will decide whether the project proposed is suitable and practicable for the furtherance of international collaboration directed towards developing and maintaining a sound world tungsten economy. The Committee will also consider any legal and financial requirements of sponsoring the project. Based on these considerations, the Committee will decide by consensus whether or not to sponsor the project.

(5) In light of the criteria for project appraisal, the Committee on Tungsten will also consider informally pre-proposals of projects.

(6) The Committee's criteria and procedures for the sponsorship of projects will be reviewed periodically.

Notes

a/ As adopted by the Committee on Tungsten at its 4th plenary meeting on 22 November 1991 (para. 37).

b/ "The measures shall be commodity development measures, aimed at improving the structural conditions in markets and at enhancing the long-term competitiveness and prospects of particular commodities."

ANNEX II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1

Data summary: the current situation and outlook with respect to tungsten ores and concentrates

(metric tons of contained tungsten)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[a/]
Production	47079	40849	48591	47241	42267	40992	50582	48200	43181	39000
Consumption	39950	39902	47415	44968	42456	43513	46220	48000	42937	41000
Imports	22844	20955	26931	25136	20899	19889	23614	23628	19137	16000
Exports	27220	26246	26496	27092	23892	22957	24210	25732	16776	13000

Source: Based on Tungsten Statistics of the Committee on Tungsten.

a/ Estimates, partly based on data provided by delegations.

TABLE 2

PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	47079.0	40849.0	48591.0	47241.0	42267.0	40992.0	50582.0	48200.0	43181.0	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES...	12254.0	8117.0	11970.0	11390.0	9030.0	4323.0	5187.0E	5085.0	4733.0	
AMERICA.....	4459.0	1308.0	4918.0	4001.0	2053.0	34.0	360.0E	400.0	450.0	600.0E
Canada.....	2938.0	328.0	3715.0	3005.0	1273.0	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	1521.0	980.0	1203.0	996.0	780.0	34.0	360.0E	400.0	450.0	600.0E
EUROPE.....	4396.0	4269.0	4837.0	4846.0	4821.0	2873.0	3295.0	3044.0	2938.0	
EEC.....	2641.0	2496.0	2820.0	2963.0	3077.0	1289.0	1461.0	1464.0	1438.0	. .
France.....	726.0	793.0	742.0	735.0	937.0	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	1359.0	1182.0	1509.0	1766.0	1657.0	1209.0	1381.0	1376.0	1404.0R	960.0
Spain.....	556.0	521.0	569.0	462.0	483.0	80.0	80.0	58.0	34.0	. .
United Kingdom...	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	-
EFTA.....	1755.0	1773.0	2017.0	1883.0	1744.0	1584.0	1834.0	1580.0	1500.0	
Austria.....	1406.0	1408.0	1632.0	1481.0	1387.0	1250.0E	1507.0	1500.0E	1500.0E	. .
Sweden.....	349.0	365.0	385.0	402.0	357.0	334.0	327.0	80.0	-	-
ASIA.....	804.0	474.0	477.0	568.0	579.0	259.0	266.0	286.0	254.0	200.0E
Japan.....	804.0	474.0	477.0	568.0	579.0	259.0	266.0	286.0	254.0	200.0E
OCEANIA.....	2595.0	2066.0	1738.0	1975.0E	1577.0E	1157.0E	1266.0E	1355.0E	1091.0E	. .
Australia.....	2588.0	2061.0	1733.0	1970.0	1572.0	1152.0	1261.0	1350.0E	1086.0	. .
New Zealand.....	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	. .
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.....	9645.0	8452.0	9071.0	8301.0	6687.0	5619.0	5545.0	5265.0	4098.0	
AFRICA.....	528.0	308.0	370.0	199.0	46.0	37.0	29.0	130.0	176.0	. .
Rwanda.....	322.0	231.0	291.0	167.0	13.0	11.0	3.0	100.0E	156.0	. .
Uganda.....	18.0	18.0E	20.0E	4.0E	4.0E	4.0E	5.0E	5.0E	-	. .
Zaire.....	136.0	44.0	30.0	18.0	27.0	21.0	20.0E	20.0E	20.0E	. .
Zimbabwe.....	52.0	15.0	29.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.0E	-	. .
AMERICA.....	4688.0	4406.0	3954.0	3980.0	2953.0	1963.0	2429.0	2351.0	1820.0	
Argentina.....	17.0	40.0	29.0	17.0	20.0	14.0	15.0	8.0	10.0E	. .
Bolivia.....	2534.0	2490.0	1893.0	1643.0	1160.0	624.0	924.0	1118.0	818.0	. .
Brazil.....	1365.0	1026.0	1101.0	1297.0	875.0	672.0	739.0	790.0E	420.0E	. .
Guatemala.....	40.0	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
Mexico.....	78.0	147.0	145.0	282.0	294.0	213.0	206.0	170.0	183.0	218.0E
Peru.....	654.0	703.0	786.0	732.0	604.0	440.0	545.0	265.0	389.0	430.0E

TABLE 2

PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ASIA.....	4429.0	3738.0	4747.0	4122.0	3688.0	3619.0	3087.0	2784.0E	2102.0E	
Burma.....	844.0	930.0	1096.0	945.0	715.0	493.0	450.0	464.0	450.0E	. .
India.....	28.0	16.0	29.0	28.0	23.0	26.0	19.0	12.0	12.0	. .
Malaysia.....	43.0	31.0	25.0	20.0	2.0	20.0E	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea.	2539.0	2101.0	2702.0	2370.0	2240.0	2180.0	1825.0	1560.0	1250.0E	800.0E
Thailand.....	856.0	563.0	742.0	585.0	512.0	702.0	651.0	648.0	290.0	220.0E
Turkey.....	119.0	97.0	153.0	174.0	196.0	198.0	142.0	100.0E	100.0E	. .
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.....	340.0	249.0	311.0	171.0	17.0	15.0	8.0	105.0	156.0	. .
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE...	9480.0E	9780.0E	10050.0E	10050.0E	9050.0E	9050.0E	7050.0E	7050.0E	7050.0E	. .
Czechoslovakia....	80.0E	80.0E	50.0E	50.0E	50.0E	50.0E	50.0E	50.0E	50.0E	. .
USSR.....	9400.0E	9700.0E	10000.0E	10000.0E	9000.0E	9000.0E	7000.0E	7000.0E	7000.0E	. .
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF ASIA.....	15700.0	14500.0	17500.0	17500.0	17500.0	22000.0	32800.0E	30800.0E	27300.0E	. .
China.....	12000.0E	12000.0E	15000.0E	15000.0E	15000.0E	20000.0E	30000.0E	28000.0E	25000.0E	. .
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.	2200.0E	1000.0E	1000.0E	1000.0E	1000.0E	500.0E	500.0E	500.0E	500.0E	. .
Mongolia.....	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	2000.0E	2000.0E	1500.0E	. .
Viet Nam.....	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	. .

Sources: National statistics and questionnaires.

TABLE 3

CONSUMPTION OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	39950.0	39902.0	47415.0	44968.0	42456.0	43513.0	46220.0	48000.0	42937.0	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES...	12340.0	13411.0	19849.0	16812.0	13336.0	14073.0	15863.0	15269.0	1113520E	
AMERICA.....	4506.0	5181.0	8577.0	6838.0	4810.0	6271.0	8218.0	8025.0	6168.0E	
Canada.....	. .	. .	. .	-	6.0	765.0	386.0	300.0	290.0	. .
United States.....	4506.0	5181.0	8577.0	6838.0	4804.0	5506.0	7832.0	7725.0	5878.0	6400.0E
EUROPE.....	5552.0	5841.0E	8579.0E	6992.0E	6032.0E	5275.0E	5298.0E	5098.0E	3179.0E	
EEC.....	3254.0	3438.0E	5718.0E	4172.0E	3177.0E	2708.0E	2648.0E	2978.0E	999.0E	. .
Belgium-Lux.....	9.0E	10.0	142.0	341.0	30.0	50.0E	50.0E	2.0	-	-
France.....	653.0	520.0	815.0	808.0	677.0	269.0	34.0	-	-	-
Germany,Federal Republic of 3/ ..	1541.0	2030.0	3934.0	2073.0	1720.0	1863.0	2144.0	2576.0	749.0	. .
Italy.....	40.0E	27.0	78.0	92.0	80.0	86.0	20.0E	-	-	. .
Netherlands.....	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	400.0E	350.0E	300.0E	330.0E	350.0E	200.0E	. .
Portugal.....	183.0	174.0	159.0	158.0	40.0	20.0	-	. .	-	. .
Spain.....	161.0	107.0	40.0E	60.0E	50.0E	20.0E	20.0E	-	-	. .
United Kingdom...	367.0	270.0E	250.0E	240.0E	230.0E	100.0E	50.0E	50.0E	50.0E	. .
EFTA.....	2298.0	2403.0	2861.0	2820.0	2855.0	2567.0	2650.0	2120.0E	2180.0	
Austria.....	1304.0	1629.0	2096.0	2000.0E	2000.0E	2000.0E	2100.0E	1800.0E	1800.0E	. .
Sweden.....	994.0	774.0	765.0	820.0	855.0	567.0	324.0	320.0E	380.0	160.0E
SOUTH AFRICA.....	250.0	250.0E	250.0E	250.0E	250.0E	203.0	242.0	173.0	200.0E	. .
ASIA.....	1880.0	1994.0	2302.0	2616.0	2145.0	2119.0	1980.0	1538.0	1440.0	1400.0E
Japan.....	1880.0	1994.0	2302.0	2616.0	2145.0	2119.0	1980.0	1538.0	1440.0	1400.0E
OCEANIA.....	152.0E	145.0E	141.0E	116.0E	99.0E	205.0E	125.0E	135.0E	65.0E	. .
Australia.....	145.0	140.0	136.0	111.0	94.0	200.0E	120.0E	130.0E	60.0E	. .
New Zealand.....	7.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	5.0E	. .
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.....	2698.0	2318.0	2872.0	3453.0	2956.0	3196.0	2559.0	2931.0	2585.0	
AMERICA.....	502.0	513.0	645.0	1155.0	739.0	996.0	792.0	731.0E	435.0E	-
Argentina.....	29.0	41.0	30.0E	28.0	25.0	65.0	30.0E	38.0	30.0E	. .
Brazil.....	454.0	450.0	538.0	1048.0	672.0	867.0	753.0	688.0E	400.0E	. .
Mexico.....	19.0	22.0	77.0	79.0	42.0	64.0	9.0	5.0E	5.0E	-
ASIA.....	2196.0	1805.0	2227.0	2298.0	2217.0	2200.0	1767.0	2200.0	2150.0	
India.....	454.0	250.0	157.0	250.0E	230.0	250.0E	187.0	200.0E	200.0E	. .
Republic of Korea.	1742.0	1555.0	2070.0	2048.0	1987.0	1950.0	1580.0	2000.0	1950.0	2000.0E

TABLE 3

CONSUMPTION OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE...	19312.0E	19173.0E	18694.0E	17703.0E	18364.0E	17744.0E	15524.0E	14600.0E	13800.0E	. .
Bulgaria.....	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	. .
Czechoslovakia....	1300.0E	1300.0E	1300.0E	1300.0E	1300.0E	1200.0E	1200.0E	1700.0E	1000.0E	. .
German Democratic Republic a/	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	. .
Hungary.....	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	500.0E	500.0E	400.0E	. .
Poland.....	1312.0	1073.0	594.0	603.0	1264.0	744.0	424.0	-	-	. .
USSR.....	15900.0E	16000.0E	16000.0E	15000.0E	15000.0E	15000.0E	13000.0E	12000.0E	12000.0E	. .
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF ASIA.....	5600.0E	5000.0E	6000.0E	7000.0E	7800.0E	8500.0E	12500.0E	15500.0E	15500.0E	. .
China.....	4000.0E	4000.0E	5000.0E	6000.0E	7000.0E	8000.0E	12000.0E	15000.0E	15000.0E	. .
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea,	1600.0E	1000.0E	1000.0E	1000.0E	800.0E	500.0E	500.0E	500.0E	500.0E	. .

Sources: National statistics and questionnaires.

a/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

TABLE 4

VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	22844.0	20955.0	26931.0	25136.0	20899.0	19889.0	23614.0	23628.0	19137.0	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES...	10353.0	9970.0	15820.0	12753.0	8637.0	9494.0	13697.0	13206.0	9858.0	
AMERICA.....	3536.0	2873.0	5814.0	4755.0	2532.0	4436.0	8045.0	7896.0	6420.0	7000.0E
Canada.....	8.0	12.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
United States.....	3528.0	2861.0	5807.0	4746.0	2522.0	4435.0	8045.0	7896.0	6420.0	7000.0E
EUROPE.....	5308.0	4995.0	8147.0	6084.0	4830.0	3750.0	3738.0	3757.0	1685.0	
EEC.....	3086.0	2958.0	5598.0	3406.0	2425.0	2539.0	2632.0	2934.0	1144.0	
Belgium-Lux.....	0.0	0.0	141.0	341.0	30.0	72.0	50.0E	2.0	-	. .
France.....	467.0	157.0	400.0	201.0	103.0	22.0	-	2.0	4.0	. .
Germany,Federal Republic of a/...	1541.0	2071.0	3934.0	2074.0	1720.0	1863.0	2220.0	2594.0	752.0	400.0E
Italy.....	27.0	27.0	78.0	92.0	80.0	86.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	. .
Netherlands.....	369.0	315.0	547.0	353.0	172.0	307.0	330.0	271.0	267.0	. .
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.0	. .
United Kingdom...	682.0	388.0	498.0	345.0	320.0	189.0	11.0	44.0	45.0	. .
EFTA.....	2222.0	2037.0	2549.0	2678.0	2405.0	1211.0	1106.0	823.0	541.0	. .
Austria.....	1304.0	1669.0	2110.0	2057.0	1675.0	1066.0	674.0	435.0	356.0	. .
Sweden.....	918.0	368.0	439.0	621.0	730.0	145.0	409.0	356.0	169.0	. .
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	32.0	16.0	. .
SOUTH AFRICA.....	200.0	261.0	203.0	279.0	265.0	203.0	242.0	173.0	200.0E	. .
ASIA.....	1309.0	1832.0	1656.0	1635.0	1008.0	1105.0	1671.0	1380.0	1553.0	700.0E
Japan.....	1309.0	1832.0	1656.0	1635.0	1008.0	1105.0	1671.0	1380.0	1553.0	700.0E
OCEANIA.....	0.0	9.0	-	-	2.0E	-	1.0E	-	-	. .
Australia.....	0.0	9.0	-	-	2.0E	-	1.0E	-	-	. .
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.....	2229.0	862.0	1467.0	3230.0	2948.0	1651.0	1393.0	2922.0	2479.0	
AMERICA.....	. .	. .	24.0	12.0	5.0	123.0	72.0	69.0	30.0	. .
Argentina.....	. .	. .	. .	11.0	5.0	50.0	54.0	30.0	30.0E	. .
Brazil.....	-	-	24.0	-	-	72.0	17.0	39.0	-	. .
Venezuela.....	. .	. .	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	. .
ASIA.....	2229.0	862.0	1443.0	3216.0	2943.0	1528.0	1321.0	2853.0	2449.0	
Hong Kong.....	1162.0	-	26.0	2109.0	2013.0	709.0	731.0	1740.0	1047.0	. .
India.....	552.0	224.0	149.0	220.0	250.0E	194.0	177.0	241.0	200.0E	. .
Indonesia.....	-	-	-	-	15.0E	-	-	1.0	-	. .
Malaysia.....	15.0E	15.0E	15.0E	11.0	29.0	20.0E	20.0E	20.0E	-	-
Republic of Korea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.0	699.0	1400.0E
Singapore.....	500.0	623.0	1253.0	876.0	636.0	605.0	393.0	351.0	503.0	. .

TABLE 4

VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
EUROPE.....	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
Yugoslavia.....	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE...	10262.0E	10123.0E	9644.0E	9153.0E	9314.0E	8744.0E	8524.0E	7500.0E	6800.0E	. .
Bulgaria.....	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	100.0E	. .
Czechoslovakia....	1250.0E	1250.0E	1250.0E	1250.0E	1250.0E	1200.0E	1200.0E	1700.0E	1000.0E	. .
German Democratic Republic a/	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	. .
Hungary.....	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	400.0E	500.0E	400.0E	400.0E	. .
Poland.....	1312.0	1073.0	594.0	603.0	1264.0	744.0	424.0	-	-	. .
USSR.....	6900.0E	7000.0E	7000.0E	6500.0E	6000.0E	6000.0E	6000.0E	5000.0E	5000.0E	. .

Sources: National statistics and questionnaires.

a/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

TABLE 5

VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	27220.0	26246.0	26496.0	27092.0	23892.0	22957.0	24210.0	25732.0	16776.0	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES...	8982.0	5265.0	8264.0	7893.0	4833.0	3137.0	3758.0	2954.0	2656.0	50.0E
AMERICA.....	2905.0	301.0	3529.0	2923.0	1434.0	2.0	173.0	203.0E	144.0E	50.0E
Canada.....	2600.0	300.0	3400.0E	2800.0E	1400.0E	-	1.0	-	5.0	-
United States.....	305.0	1.0	129.0	123.0	34.0	2.0	172.0	203.0E	139.0E	50.0E
EUROPE.....	3365.0	2825.0	2973.0	3166.0	2005.0	2004.0	2375.0	1651.0	1546.0	. .
EEC.....	3148.0	2379.0	2689.0	3062.0	1730.0	1829.0	1967.0	1328.0	1476.0	. .
Belgium-Lux.....	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	. .
France.....	530.0	478.0	297.0	275.0	202.0	138.0	56.0	-	4.0	-
Germany,Federal Republic of.....	0.0	41.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	76.0	18.0	3.0	-
Italy.....	10.0	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	6.0	9.0	6.0	. .
Netherlands.....	471.0	373.0	268.0	693.0	115.0	13.0	98.0	54.0	127.0	. .
Portugal.....	594.0	978.0	1472.0	1548.0	872.0	1231.0	1431.0	1159.0	1319.0	. .
Spain.....	395.0	390.0	489.0	433.0	446.0	115.0	51.0	74.0	-	. .
United Kingdom...	743.0	119.0	163.0	109.0	92.0	332.0	249.0	13.0	17.0	. .
EFTA.....	217.0	446.0	284.0	104.0	275.0	175.0	408.0	323.0	70.0	. .
Austria.....	-	40.0	14.0	-	62.0	32.0	36.0	-	10.0	. .
Sweden.....	217.0	406.0	270.0	104.0	213.0	143.0	372.0	323.0	60.0	. .
SOUTH AFRICA.....	0.0	1.0	2.0	12.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ASIA.....	5.0	51.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0E	. .
Japan.....	5.0	51.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0E	. .
OCEANIA.....	2707.0	2087.0	1760.0	1792.0	1394.0	1131.0	1210.0	1100.0E	965.0	. .
Australia.....	2707.0	2087.0	1760.0	1792.0	1394.0	1131.0	1210.0	1100.0E	965.0	. .
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.....	10177.0	6611.0	7020.0	6747.0	5394.0	6415.0	4098.0	4564.0	3848.0	
AFRICA.....	527.0	304.0	343.0	237.0	159.0	71.0	39.0	125.0	173.0	. .
Rwanda.....	321.0	227.0	264.0	205.0	126.0	45.0	13.0E	100.0E	153.0	. .
Uganda.....	18.0	18.0	20.0E	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0E	-	-	. .
Zaire.....	136.0	44.0	30.0	18.0	27.0	21.0	20.0E	20.0E	20.0E	. .
Zimbabwe.....	52.0E	15.0E	29.0E	10.0E	2.0E	1.0E	1.0E	5.0E	-	. .

TABLE 5

VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF TUNGSTEN ORE AND CONCENTRATES

(METRIC TONS OF W. CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AMERICA	4637.0	3660.0	3365.0	2528.0	2009.0	2043.0E	1571.0	1541.0	1502.0	
Argentina	0.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	. .
Bolivia	2595.0	2050.0	1960.0	1304.0	1193.0	968.0	820.0	1102.0	958.0	. .
Brazil	1245.0	957.0	563.0	248.0	137.0	-	-	-	-	. .
Guatemala	40.0	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
Mexico	140.0	100.0	124.0	149.0	104.0	235.0	186.0	175.0	172.0	201.0E
Peru	617.0	535.0	718.0	818.0	575.0	840.0E	565.0	264.0	372.0	430.0E
ASIA	5013.0	2647.0	3312.0	3982.0	3226.0	4301.0	2488.0	2898.0	2173.0	. .
Burma	800.0	800.0	900.0E	950.0E	700.0E	500.0E	300.0E	300.0E	450.0E	. .
Hong Kong	2443.0	-	-	953.0	1117.0	1903.0	1035.0	1868.0	1100.0E	. .
Malaysia	43.0	31.0	25.0	20.0	2.0	20.0E	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	688.0	625.0	477.0	440.0	302.0	273.0	118.0	-	-	-
Singapore	324.0	451.0	873.0	865.0	376.0	601.0	365.0	315.0	364.0	. .
Thailand	712.0	588.0	893.0	589.0	513.0	654.0	581.0	399.0	249.0	. .
Turkey	3.0	152.0	144.0	165.0	216.0	350.0	89.0	16.0	10.0	. .
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	339.0	245.0	284.0	209.0	130.0	49.0	18.0	100.0	153.0	. .
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF ASIA	8061.0	14370.0	11212.0	12452.0	13665.0	13405.0	16354.0E	18214.0E	10272.0E	. .
China	5761.0	12870.0	9712.0	10952.0	12165.0	11905.0	14054.0	15914.0	8472.0	3850.0E
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea	800.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	. .
Mongolia	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	1500.0E	2000.0E	2000.0E	1500.0E	. .
Viet Nam	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	300.0E	300.0E	300.0E	. .

Sources: National statistics and questionnaires.

TABLE 6

PRODUCERS STOCKS

(METRIC TONS OF W.CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	2576.0	2181.0	2078.0	2386.0	4360.0	2801.0	3167.0	3978.0E	3136.0E	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES...	1364.0	1075.0	832.0	940.0	1825.0	1545.0	1495.0	2190.0E	1315.0E	
AMERICA.....	54.0	54.0	46.0	60.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	10.0E	40.0E	. .
United States.....	54.0	54.0	46.0	60.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	10.0E	40.0E	. .
EUROPE.....	592.0	604.0	441.0	474.0	1297.0	1068.0	1017.0	1308.0	1200.0	. .
EEC.....	592.0	604.0	441.0	474.0	1297.0	1068.0	1017.0	1102.0	1200.0	. .
France.....	139.0	159.0	76.0	85.0	205.0	65.0	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	380.0	370.0	251.0	305.0	1042.0	941.0	970.0	1057.0	1180.0	. .
Spain.....	. .	75.0	114.0	84.0	50.0E	62.0	47.0	45.0	20.0E	. .
United Kingdom...	73.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	. .
EFTA.....	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	206.0	. .	. .
Sweden.....	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	206.0	. .	. .
ASIA,, ...	211.0	32.0	39.0	27.0	26.0	21.0	41.0	72.0	75.0	80.0E
Japan.....	211.0	32.0	39.0	27.0	26.0	21.0	41.0	72.0	75.0	80.0E
OCEANIA.....	507.0	385.0	306.0	379.0	481.0	435.0	416.0	800.0E	. .	. .
Australia.....	507.0	385.0	306.0	379.0	481.0	435.0	416.0	800.0E	. .	. .
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.....	1212.0	1106.0	1246.0	1446.0E	2535.0	1256.0	1672.0	1788.0	1821.0	
AFRICA.....	30.0	40.0E	48.0	. .	60.0E	10.0E	10.0E	10.0E	22.0	. .
Rwanda.....	30.0	40.0E	48.0	. .	60.0E	10.0E	10.0E	10.0E	22.0	. .
AMERICA.....	7.0	29.0	35.0	83.0	1211.0	8.0	265.0	281.0E	235.0	242.0
Bolivia.....	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	105.0	130.0	210.0E	200.0E
Brazil.....	-	17.0	17.0	17.0	875.0	. .	70.0	84.0E	. .	. .
Mexico.....	7.0	12.0	18.0	20.0	95.0	8.0	19.0	13.0	25.0	42.0E
Peru.....	. .	. .	. .	46.0	241.0	. .	71.0	54.0E	. .	. .
ASIA.....	1175.0	1037.0	1163.0	1363.0E	1264.0	1238.0	1397.0	1497.0	1564.0	1700.0
India.....	21.0	11.0	32.0	54.0	50.0E	50.0	57.0	10.0	11.0	. .
Republic of Korea.	338.0	76.0	231.0	200.0E	44.0	45.0	45.0E	-	-	. .
Thailand.....	793.0	834.0	804.0	1029.0	1025.0	1100.0E	1295.0	1487.0	1553.0	1700.0E
Turkey.....	23.0	116.0	96.0	80.0E	145.0	43.0	. .	. .	. .	. .
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.....	30.0	40.0E	48.0	. .	60.0E	10.0E	10.0E	10.0E	22.0	. .

Sources: National statistics and questionnaires.

TABLE 6

CONSUMERS STOCKS

(METRIC TONS OF W.CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD	2195.0	1648.0	1952.0	2190.0	1744.0	1385.0	1030.0	2099.0	2039.0	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES	2186.0	1648.0	1952.0	2190.0	1744.0	1385.0	1030.0	2099.0	2039.0	
AMERICA	1765.0	1085.0	959.0	1077.0	502.0	584.0	574.0	1331.0	1138.0	. .
Canada	. .	. .	. .	-	-	255.0	75.0	70.0E	61.0	. .
United States	1765.0	1085.0	959.0	1077.0	502.0	329.0	499.0	1261.0	1077.0	. .
EUROPE	12.0	52.0	436.0	442.0	555.0	353.0	1.0	207.0	41.0	. .
EEC	12.0	52.0	180.0	140.0	222.0	. .	1.0	1.0	1.0	. .
France	9.0	47.0	177.0	130.0	221.0	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	3.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	1.0	. .	1.0	1.0	1.0	. .
EFTA	. .	. .	256.0	302.0	333.0	353.0	. .	206.0	40.0	. .
Sweden	. .	. .	256.0	302.0	333.0	353.0	. .	206.0	40.0	. .
ASIA	409.0	511.0	557.0	671.0	687.0	448.0	455.0	561.0	860.0	750.0E
Japan	409.0	511.0	557.0	671.0	687.0	448.0	455.0	561.0	860.0	750.0E
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	9.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
AMERICA	9.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Argentina	9.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Source: National statistics and questionnaires.

TABLE 6

DEALERS STOCKS

(METRIC TONS OF W.CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	553.0	484.0	348.0	123.0	116.0	120.0E	58.0	114.0	110.0	84.0E
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES...	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
ASIA.....	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
Japan.....	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	. .
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES.....	553.0	473.0	348.0	122.0	116.0	120.0E	58.0	114.0	110.0	84.0E
AMERICA.....	23.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	-	-	7.0	7.0	27.0	1.0E
Argentina.....	23.0	11.0	9.0E	9.0E	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	27.0	1.0E
ASIA.....	530.0	462.0	339.0	113.0	116.0	120.0E	51.0	107.0	83.0	83.0E
Thailand.....	530.0	462.0	339.0	113.0	116.0	120.0E	51.0	107.0	83.0	83.0E

GOVERNMENTS STOCKS

(METRIC TONS OF W.CONTENT)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WORLD.....	39163.0	38904.0	37536.0	36842.0	36333.0	35625.0	35100.0	34634.0	34634.0	. .
United States.....	39163.0	38904.0	37536.0	36842.0	36333.0	35625.0	35100.0	34634.0	34634.0	. .

Source: National statistics and questionnaires.

Annex III

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN*

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. (a) Examination of statistics and the review of the current market situation and outlook

   (b) Consideration of industry views on particular aspects of the tungsten industry

4. Consideration of ways, means and measures to improve the functioning and stability of the tungsten market through strengthened international cooperation between Governments and industries of producing and consuming countries

5. Consideration of project proposals by Governments and industry which could be submitted for possible financing under the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities

6. Provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Committee

7. Other business

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on Tungsten to the Committee on Commodities.

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* As agreed by the Committee on Tungsten at its 4th plenary meeting on 22 November 1991 (para. 47).